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# FARM AND

# GARDEN

# CROPS

And How To Grow Them For Profit

BY BURROUGHS BROS.



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NOTED CORN BREEDERS AND  
♦♦SEED SPECIALISTS♦♦

EL PASO, ILLINOIS.  
1903



EDITED BY  
**Burroughs Bros.,**  
El Paso, Ill.

1903

# Farm and Garden Crops

AND HOW to GROW THEM for PROFIT



Noted  
Corn Breeders and Seed  
Specialists.

El Paso Illinois;  
The Journal Publishing Co.  
A. D. 1903.

# FARM AND GARDEN CROPS

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**W**E extend to every farmer and his family a hearty invitation to read and carefully consider this small journal which contains much information that will be valuable to all. We give you this to keep; not only may it be an instructor, but a constant reminder. (The contents of this paper is the experience and study of the Burroughs Bros., El Paso, Illinois, whose efforts in agricultural work have been the most successful. They are noted as corn breeders of great ability). We give our time and labor toward the development of farm and garden seeds, in order to give the farmer the greatest possible results. We give you our methods of farming and gardening, believing we can benefit all who follow our methods, and while we cannot visit you in person or by competent and trustworthy agent to investigate your needs in farm and garden seeds, and get your order if agreeable, we desire to have you become interested in better farming and the possibilities of pure-bred seeds. Our object is to give you the greatest value for your money, and by reading the various topics we call your attention to you will certainly realize the importance of becoming acquainted with us.

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## Corn Culture.

The soil has much to do with the results of a crop, as a soil rich in plant food will give forth better yields than a worn soil. Aside from the manure we have we make every use of clover as a fertilizer. As we put in our oat crop we use with it one peck of clover seed per acre and always plow in the spring for our corn. We break this clover sod four to five inches deep and work it down to a fine, loose seed bed. We plant our corn three inches deep and three feet each way at an average of two grains per hill. Before the corn comes through we harrow thoroughly, killing every minute weed possible. After the corn is five to eight inches high we give the corn a close plowing, using small shovel plows, and doing the best work possible. As soon as necessary we cross the corn, but do not plow as close to the plants. The third time we plow is the last, and this plowing is not so deep nor close to the corn. After the corn is far enough along to detect barren stalks we remove them and also all weakly stalks, as these are only injurious to a crop and time is profitably spent in removing them.

## The Seed.

We are very particular in our seed, as we plant seed only of the greatest possible germinating power, and of vitality to produce the strongest plants. We breed our seeds, and in corn we breed for two objects—one for the greatest amount of protein and corn oil, the other for starch and corn oil. For the greatest amount of protein and corn oil we breed and grow our Improved Yellow, Early Rose and Boone County White. For the starch and corn oil we breed our Snow Flake White. We allow our corn to get ripe before we pick our seed. Our men unload their corn on tables which are made for that purpose; from these tables the seed corn is hand-picked by competent men under our observation, only choice being taken. This seed is placed in our dry house where it is dried by dry, warm air of about 70° Fahr. Our house is so built as to give the seed the best possible protection.

Our handling of the seed is most complete. The corn is shelled by spring sheller; from here it is elevated to our dustless seed cleaner, the most expensive and best machine in the world built for this purpose; from the corn, by this machine, the imperfect, small and light grain is removed, besides all dirt and chaff is taken out; the seed is uniform and even in size. Such seed gives the best results as to stand and strong, vigorous plants. Remember, as the seed is, so shall the harvest be. Again, under the conditions our seeds are handled, you are sure to get the best of results. You can not afford to take chances on unreliable seed at any price.

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## Storing Seed Corn.

It is not advisable to harvest immature corn and place in a warm room, as there is danger that the corn will begin to germinate as a result of the moisture and warmth. Seed corn should be allowed to thoroughly ripen in the field, as nature intended it to mature on the stalk; also the best results are obtained when stored in a dry place thoroughly ventilated. It is true that the cold does not injure the vitality of the corn when it is thoroughly dried, and kept dry; but on the other hand, if allowed to gather moisture, freezing will reduce the vitality and may destroy it entirely. Then it is unwise to store seed corn in barrels or boxes, as it will gather moisture. Corn often contains a great deal of moisture, although it may appear to be dry. This is especially true during the fall and early winter months. One thing that is necessary in storing seed corn is thorough ventilation.

We hope you will note the above carefully, because we have seen corn gathered for seed, nearly every grain being sprouted. Remember, all that is needed to germinate corn is air, moisture and heat. Hence immature corn gathered and placed under these conditions will grow, and if it does not form a visible sprout, it will start the sprout and will, when moisture becomes diminished, become malted. Such corn will not grow.

We want to impress upon you the fact that cold will not hurt corn if it is thoroughly dry; neither will moisture hurt it if not allowed



EDW. BURROUGHS,  
Graduate of University of Illinois.



W. V. BURROUGHS,  
Graduate of Eastman College, New York.

to freeze, nor sufficient heat to start the sprout, on the other hand. It is not cold that hurts corn, nor the ordinary amount of moisture in air-dried corn, but cold and moisture, or heat and moisture together, or combined. We have seen corn spoil that was perfectly dry, but kept above the driveway between cribs during moist, muggy weather in February followed by a severe, sharp freeze. The corn had absorbed enough moisture in the few days to enable the severe cold following to kill the germs and thus destroy the vitality of the seed. Farmers practice many ways to keep their seed corn, but the combination of surplus moisture and severe cold must be avoided.

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## How Bred Corn Affects the Farmer.

It is not an easy matter to breed corn—not as easy as is the breeding of live stock, as it requires more study and forethought and has more encounterments in and during the vicissitudes of the seasons. It of necessity requires greater risks. One must adapt himself closely to the many features in the development of pure-bred seed. To prepare the ground properly lay it off correctly to register and plant the choice grains of a single ear in each row; retain part of grain for comparison of product, and label the same; to thin the plants to the proper stand; to watch for and remove barren stalks, defective tassels, and to make every preparation to insure cross polenization and prevent close polenization; after corn matures to select the rows that show or contain the greatest number of ears like the ones planted, and then to select the ears from those rows which show the greatest prepotency; to weigh, measure and consider rows and kernels of each ear and register same for another year—this all requires a great amount of labor and study. Some of the points of advancement we have made are: Uniformity of type, symmetry of ear and carrying its circumference well to the point of ear, is quite marked. The yield has been increased by selection of seed from rows showing the greatest weight. Greater depth of grain and smaller cob have been obtained by similar selections. Higher protein has been reached and low protein lowered and corn oil increased through chemical analysis and mechanical examination.

The loss which confronts the farmer is caused by the number of missing hills due to the weakness of the seed, or by the germ of the seed being destroyed either by freezing, malting or sprouting. Considering the number of absent or missing hills the average farmer will find this to be about 6 per cent., and also a great loss will be discovered due to irregularity of stand, especially in corn running from none to five and six stalks to the hill. The average yield per acre in Illinois is 37 bushels. Thus it is evident that we either do not have enough half-pound ears or do not have enough hills and stalks, or the stalks do not bear the corn. Something is out of order somewhere, and it is either the farmer or his seed corn or both.

Stock men will pay hundreds or even thousands of dollars for a herd bull or even a boar to head their respective herds, as the in-

crease of size, shape, hardness and capacity to put on flesh of the highest quality, and such as commands the top markets, (all these points resulting from the herd header) justifies the purchase expenditure. Again calling your attention back to the corn, a bushel of corn will plant  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres of ground, and really high-class seed can be bought at a first cost price of \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel, making an approximate cost of 35 cents per acre, or for 80 acres an entire cost of \$28. If you sow this same 80 acres to oats taken from the farmer's granary, the seed at 30 cents per bushel would cost \$72, and yet he does not hesitate to sow three bushels per acre. There is, under these facts, certainly a false economical favoritism shown to the seed oats. Yet the ordinary farmer, as he plans and works wants to buy his seed corn at \$1.00 per bushel or at a cost of 14 cents per acre, and notwithstanding the fact he will, without hesitation, sow three bushels of oats or 90 cents worth per acre. Still he does not want to pay more than \$1.00 per bushel for seed corn; and just as long as this is the case he can get such corn from those who have this corn, which is unreliable as to vitality, lacking in productibility and lacking in those properties which the corn breeders spent time, study and labor in developing. This cheap seed corn occupies the same position to the corn grower as a \$25 bull or a \$10 boar does to the stock breeder. Cheap seeds bring inferior product with the same expenditure of labor, and in our judgment is as much an insult to the land as the cheap animal would be to the herd. Every farmer should purchase such seed as will give the best possible returns.

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### Burroughs' Improved Early Rose.

This variety of yellow corn has been developed to such an extent that it stands today as one of the greatest of yellow corns. It is noted for its high protein and corn oil, the starch element being lowered. Its ears grow large and uniform and its color is of rich yellow; grain throughout with a bright red cob small in size; the kernel is very deep, straight, medium size, with heavy point, thus containing a large germ and rich in corn oil. The stalk grows large in size and the ears in general hang at a nice height. It roots deep and is a strong drought resister; is an enormous yielder and is rightly adapted for the corn belt of the United States, and if you want the handsomest, heaviest drought-defying, best selling yellow corn on earth then plant the Burroughs Improved Early Rose.

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### Boone County White.

This is a white variety without an equal. It is considered the greatest standard white variety known to corn culture. Like our yellow it is extremely rich in protein and corn oil. It is the whitest of white varieties and noted for its immense use in manufacture. As a producer it is equaled by none. The stalk grows to large size, roots spread well and deep, is particularly adapted to the corn belt and

produces great results. At the late Illinois state fair, at which the corn exhibition was never before equaled, Boone county white corn won sweepstakes over all corn, regardless of color or variety. This great showing places this corn as the greatest corn on earth and if you secure a start in this corn it will be a paying investment to the most critical.

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## Snow Flake White.

While we have succeeded in our other varieties we have another breed which is bred for its richness in starch and corn oil. This corn is adapted to light soils or land that has had successive cropping. The results obtained from Snowflake on old grounds is marvelous and a very desirable grain for manufactured products. It is a large ear, large grain and a heavy yielder. On strong land as a producer it has no superior. It has made average yields of 120 bushels per acre and 60 to 75 bushels on old lands where other common sorts produce 30 to 50 bushels. Look well to your interest and investigate these facts; lay a foundation for good crops by securing good seed.

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## Oats For Profit.

The profit in oat farming depends to a great extent upon the seedbed and the quality and variety of seed sown. As a rule we crop corn ground to oats the following season. In beginning we clean the stalks from the ground and then we disc the soil; following this we sow our oats, then disc and sow the ground to clover seed, using one peck to the acre; following this seeding we harrow the seed bed; this completing our labors until harvest. Our seed we run through our machinery, the result of which gives us a measured bushel that weighs 42 to 45 pounds. We seed three bushels of oats per acre by measure. At harvest we cut, shock and stack our grain in stack sheds, thus allowing grain to sweat while on the straw and by this process we have whiter grain, better quality and stronger vitality. Our New Century white oats is a marvel. It is meaty, thin hull and enormous yielder, grows on a strong straw of heavy foliage and is not free to lodge as are other sorts. In our Big Four and Silver Mine varieties we have a grain that is entirely suitable for all oat farming countries. These varieties are enormous yielders and the quality and hardiness of the seed is sufficient to insure the best results. They are treated so as to reduce smutting to a very low per cent.

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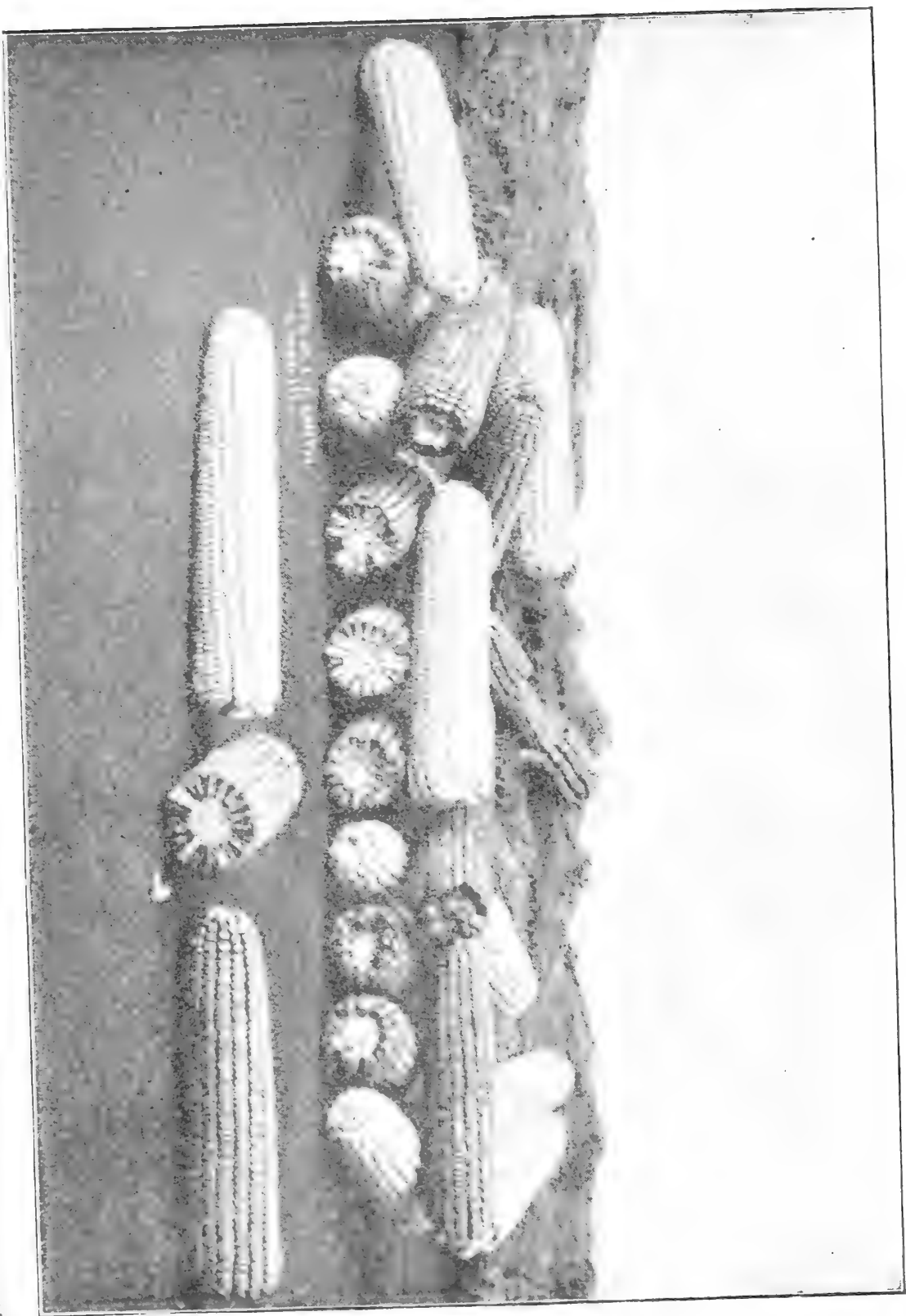
## How to Grow Potatoes.

After our experience we offer the following suggestions: Potatoes do better when not planted on the same ground in successive years. The usual four-years rotations with the potatoes planted on clover sod give the best results and are in general much freer from

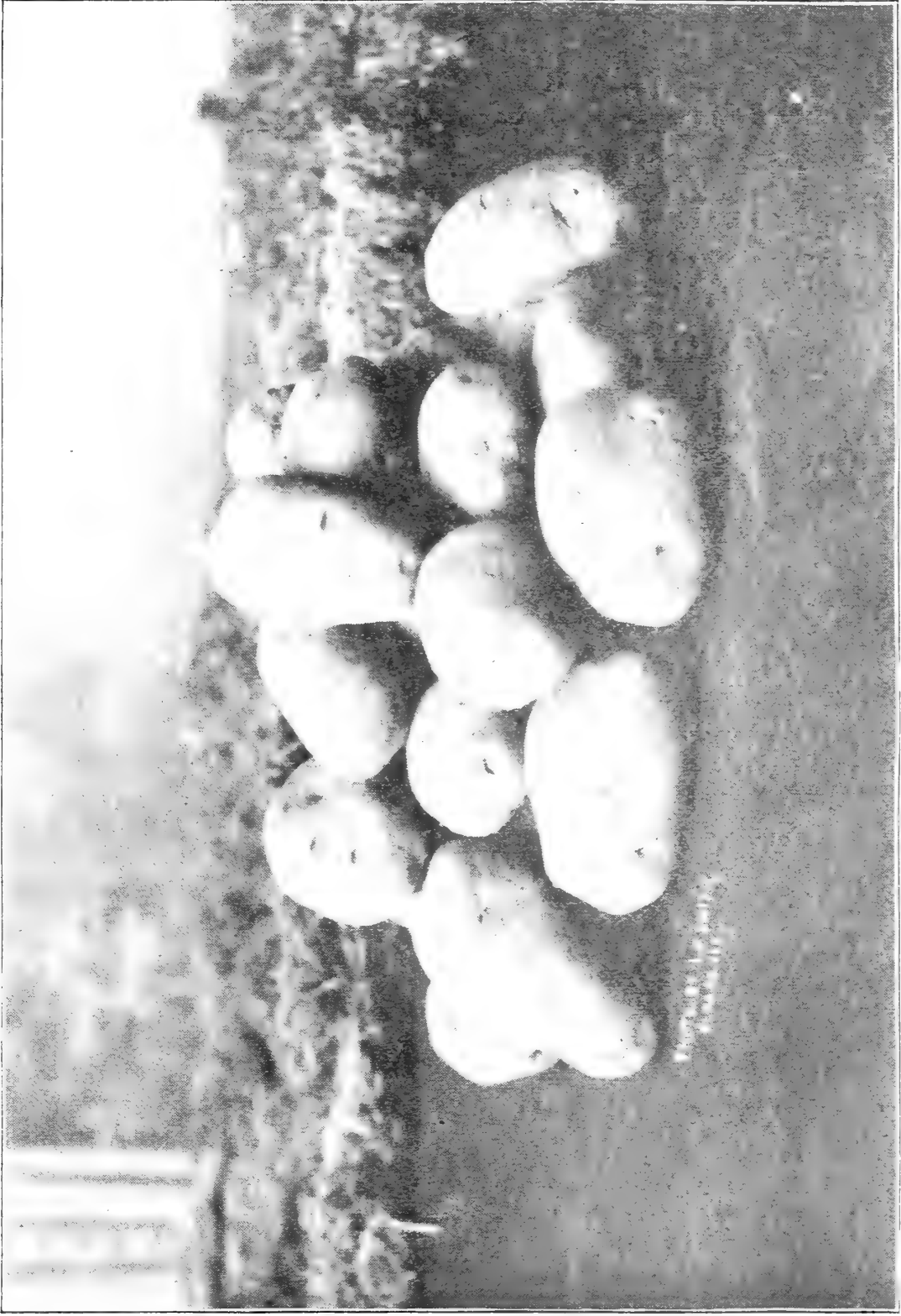
weeds than when followed by any other crop. A sandy loam is best adapted for them. Of course there is such a great variation in soils and climate that it is impossible to lay down a set of rules that will apply equally well to all localities. While we obtain our best results from deep plowing (seven to eight inches) others claim better results from shallower plowing (four to five inches) and under this condition we would advise every farmer to test this and find out for himself which plowing is best for his own soil. In limestone soils the plowing should be deep, in order to give greatest possible resistance to severe droughts. The best fertilizer is good stable manure spread upon sod before plowing, and the more manure the better. You need not be afraid of Scab being caused by manure, as scab is a disease peculiar to the potato. After plowing, disc and work the soil down to a very fine condition, as soil can be brought to a better tilth before than after planting. Early varieties as a rule do better when planted early and as early as the ground can be got in good condition in the spring. Late potatoes do better when planted from the 15th to the 20th of May in most latitudes, and of course every one should observe which is most profitable to him, the early or late varieties. As a rule it is not advisable to plant potatoes in drills, as they cannot be given the proper cultivation, but with horse and single shovel lay off the ground each way two and one-half feet.

In planting use medium-sized seed and cut same to two eyes per piece and a single piece in each hill. In cutting always cut from the stem end toward the eyes. Potatoes have veins running from stem end to each eye and you should avoid cutting these veins as much as possible. These veins carry the sap to the eyes and if they are cut the potato will bleed more than is necessary. Do not allow them to stand long after cutting before being planted. Plant them about three inches deep, and as soon as the tops show sufficiently to designate rows begin cultivation, and continue this frequently until the potatoes begin to set. If the ground is very damp you can cultivate close; but if dry keep away and thus avoid cutting the roots.

Should you be troubled with bugs apply Paris green, using one pound of Paris green to 150 gallons of water. Apply with a sprayer. We would not advise planting potatoes of the Rose type on low ground, for by nature they are better adapted to lighter soils. White skinned varieties are not so particular as to soil; but will give good returns on any kind of soil, if the seed bed is properly prepared and the season favorable. Again do not attempt to plant more ground than you can thoroughly manure and cultivate. Make one acre produce the amount you have been getting from two. Remember, it is more profitable to obtain a large crop on a small area than a small crop on a large area, and by observing these rules and planting our most-improved seeds, ninety-nine out of every hundred plantings would double their usual yield.



Improved Early Rose, Boone County White and Snow Flake. We ship in ear or shelled at customer's option



Million Dollar Potatoes, considered the greatest producer known to potato culture. Big yields make ~~美~~美美.

## Million-Dollar Potato.

In this variety we have a complete standard, a potato which makes a palatable dish in whatever form it is prepared by the cook. It is an enormous yielder and a sure cropper. In appearance it is oblongate, smooth, whiteish skin with shallow set eyes. In this particular it is a potato of small waste. It is medium early. See price list.

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## Early Envoy.

### The Earliest Variety in Existence.

This is a most desirable variety for early use and market; is an excellent cooking potato; a good keeper and a heavy cropper in most soils. This variety should be grown by every farmer for early use. See price list for prices.

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## How Our Pure-Bred Corn Yields.

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Burroughs' Improved Early Rose is one of the greatest yielders known. Our late crops of this variety reach up to 105 bushels per acre, out-yielding common seed by over fifty bushels. The quality of our seed in this variety is most excellent, and of such character we ship either in ear or shelled. Our ear corn is all shipped in neat boxes. Why not buy your seed from those who work for your interest?

## Boone County White.

This, the most popular and best variety of white corn, has proven to be an enormous producer. Under special culture we have obtained 158 bushels of fine, well-matured corn to the acre; and 100 bushels to the acre is a common yield for this sort. Money invested in this variety is a profitable investment, even if you only secure enough to plant a small plot of ground. In this way you can raise your own seed. If you do not feel disposed to secure enough seed for your whole crop always remember that high-class seed can not be produced for half price, and cheap seed is always the dearest in the end.

## Snow Flake White.

While we have spoken of this variety in another place in this book, we wish to add that if you have a light soil and want large returns in bushels, at even market prices it will make you greater profits. The corn that will produce the greatest yields on the ground is most profitable to grow, as your labor expense is no more and your first seed cost is comparatively small when compared with the additional returns received. Remember, it takes the bushels to make the dollars. Don't overlook the reports of our customers elsewhere in this book, and you can profit by the experience of others.

# How We Ship Seeds.

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## CORN.

We ship our seed corn either in the ear or shelled. Where we ship in ear it is put into boxes, each box containing one bushel, and in shelled form the corn is shelled with a spring sheller and run through our modern cleaning machine which puts the seed in fine, even shape and removes the light and small grains; also all forms of dirt. The manner of shipping is left entirely to the farmer. Some prefer the corn shelled and graded on account of freight rates and thus avoid paying for nubs, etc., while others prefer it in the ear, and under these circumstances we give the farmer his choice.

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## OATS.

We ship in sacks and thoroughly clean them. Our cleaning machine removes all weed-seeds and dirt. The purchaser gets seeds and not waste matter or a class of stock that is full of weed-seed to seed his land. Beware of cheap oats for seed; you will be disappointed with the results.

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## POTATOES.

They are thoroughly sorted, and all scab-appearing, small or bad potatoes are removed, and we ship the good seed in the spring as early as there is no possibility of freezing in transit.

While our prices are higher than some other firms they are the cheapest considering the quality and purity of the seed and the results to be achieved. Buy the best you can.

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## The Farmer's Gain Is This:

By getting the right seed stock to start with he can grow his own seed much cheaper than any one else can grow it for him, and not only grow his own seed but furnish his neighbors as well; they are always glad to buy when they see how much superior our pure-bred and improved varieties are to those they have been growing.

**A MORAL.**—*Buy a Small Amount of Seed and Grow Your Own. It is Cheaper and Better Than Letting Others Profit by Your Mistakes.* Even a single \$1.00 invested now is better than \$10.00 invested later. Are you farming successfully? If there seems to be a "screw loose" somewhere, and you cannot locate the trouble, perhaps it would be advisable to look to the starting point and see if it is not your seed that is at fault. If your seed has run out try some of our pure-bred and modern-improved varieties. They are second to none in this or any other country.

# Garden Seeds.

Before offering any seed for sale to the public it has always been our plan to select the very best varieties obtainable. We attribute our success and trade we have established to the care we have exercised in choosing and offering to patrons nothing but the best quality of seed and tested varieties of merit. The average garden seed catalogue will be found to contain hundreds or perhaps thousands of different varieties, in the endeavor to furnish customers anything they may ask for, regardless of the fact that the customer may not be able to make a good selection. The majority of the people do not have time or facilities for keeping posted on the best varieties and their improvements. In making up our list of seeds we include only the very best varieties of each class, and thus the people are not left to guess at their wants. While we do not have a lot of highly colored pictures to look at, (they do not make your selection any easier so far as the seed is concerned), we do tell you how to grow each department of the garden and speak of the quality of the various vegetables that grow from the seed we have listed.

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## Separate Departments.

Our garden and farm seed departments are run entirely separate and the seeds shipped separately, as many varieties of garden seeds are required for early planting before we can ship our farm seeds, including potatoes. Under this plan we have separate order blanks for each, and when customers order both farm and garden seeds they are requested to list the orders on separate blanks for each. Do not waste your time and labor on inferior or questionable seeds, no matter how cheap they are offered or how loudly praised. Get those you know are good. The best are always the cheapest. Reliable seeds cannot be offered at half price.

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## The Essentials to the Production of Good Vegetables.

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### **GOOD SOIL.**

A rich, sandy loam is the best, but to a fair degree of success good vegetables can be grown on any soil that can be made rich and friable. Good vegetables cannot be grown on barren sand, a cold, hard, lumpy clay or in the shade of trees.

### **LIBERAL MANURING.**

A soil which does not need enriching in order to produce the best of results is rarely found, and very often success is in proportion to

the liberality with which fertilizers are used. Well decomposed stable manure is the best fertilizer to be used. Wood ashes are good, using from one peck to one bushel per square rod.

### THOROUGH PREPARATION.

Rich soil and liberal manuring will avail little without thorough preparation. The soil must be made friable by thorough and judicious working; if this is done all that follows will be easy. If neglected only limited success is possible, and that at the expense of very hard labor. The garden should be plowed or dug to a good depth, taking care if it is clay soil that it is not too wet. Keep your garden loose and the soil will be friable; do not let weeds or grass sod it over, no matter whether you have crops in it or not. Give it frequent cultivation.

## Good Seeds Properly Planted.

There is no greater disappointment to those who raise gardens than the hasty, careless and improper sowing of the seed. A seed consists of a minute plant, minus the root, with a sufficient amount of food in and around it to sustain it until it can expand its leaves, form roots and provide for itself. The whole is enclosed in a hard and more or less impervious shell. To secure germination, moisture, heat and a certain amount of air are necessary. The first steps are the softening of the hard shell, the changing of the plant food from the form of starch to sugar and the starting of the leaves from absorption of water. In the first condition the food is preserved unchanged but the plant can not use it, and while in a sugary condition it is easily appropriated, but perishable, and if not used speedily decays and induces decay in the plant. A dry seed may retain its vitality and may remain unchanged for years, but after germination has commenced, a check of a day or so in the process may prove fatal. There is no time in the life of a plant so susceptible to fatal injury from over abundance or want of sufficient moisture and heat, as that time between the commencement of germination and the formation of the first true leaves. And it is just during this period that it needs the aid of the gardener to secure these favorable conditions which are:

FIRST.—A proper and constant degree of moisture. The soil should be moist, not wet. This is secured by making the surface of a freshly-dug soil so fine and pressing it down over the seeds so firmly with the back of the hoe, that the degree of moisture remains as nearly uniform as possible.

SECOND.—The proper degree of heat, secured by sowing the seed when the temperature of the soil is most favorable to the germination of the seed of the particular plant. Remember always that too high a degree of heat is as injurious as too low a degree. The proper temperature can be ascertained by studying the following pages and the experience of good gardening.

THIRD.—Cover the seed to the proper depth, that while the uni-

form degree of heat and moisture is preserved, the necessary amount of air can reach the germinating seed. This depth will vary according to the different seeds and condition of the soil as well, and can only be learned by practical experience. Generally speaking, seed the size of turnip seed should be covered half an inch, while corn and beans one to two inches deep, and peas two to four inches deep.

FOURTH.—Have the soil in such a condition that the penetrating stem can easily ascend and the spreading roots can easily find food to promote growth. You can obtain this by proper preparation, and taking care never to sow the seed when the ground is too wet. Occasionally the heavy rains followed by the hot sun will so bake and form a crust or a few days of continuous winds will dry the ground so the seed will not grow. In the former instance, reseed: in the latter, a sprinkling in the evening will prove a benefit.

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## Judicious Cultivation.

Not only should every weed be destroyed as soon as it appears, but the crust which has been formed by rains and heat, should be broken up and the soil stirred as soon as it is dry enough to permit. The more frequently and deeply the soil is stirred while plants are growing the better, but as the plants and their roots develop, cultivation should become shallower until it becomes a mere stirring of the surface. A small garden well prepared and seeded and properly cultivated will give much more profitable returns than a larger one poorly prepared and neglected.

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## Beets.

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### CULTURE.

The best results are obtained on a rich, sandy loam. If you want very early ones, sow as soon as the ground will permit in drills eighteen inches apart and thin down to three inches apart in the row. For winter use, turnip beet varieties may be sown in June and the beets may be kept by storing in the cellar and keeping covered with sand or sandy soil to prevent wilting. Or they may be kept in outdoor pits, such as are used for apples and potatoes. One or two single packets will give a good supply for a large family. Always remember, it is best to sow in a freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly down over the seed. Inspect our following varieties :

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### Edmun's Early Blood Turnip.

Tops low, small, spreading ; leaf stalk and ribs dark red ; blade of leaf bright green, having a wavy edge ; roots dark red, interior color purplish red, zoned with a lighter shade ; crisp, tender, sweet and an excellent keeper. Per packet, 6 cents.

## Half Long Blood Beet.

This is an entirely distinct variety, by far the best for winter use. The deep red roots are very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is a rich, dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody. We consider this a most valuable variety for winter and spring use. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Improved Mammoth.

An improvement on the old variety. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed; are thicker and deeper colored than the common sort, with smaller tops. We know our stock of this variety will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown, and that it is vastly superior to many strains. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Golden Tankard.

Tops comparatively small, with yellow stems and mid-ribs; neck very small; roots large, but filled out at top and bottom so as to approach a cylindrical form; flesh yellow, zoned with white, and should be used on every farm. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Cabbage.

Our cabbage seeds are all grown from approved stock seed. There is none more reliable, none that can be more implicitly depended upon to give planters uniformly satisfactory results.

### CULTURE.

The requisites for good results are: First.—Good seed. This plant largely depends upon the best seed for good success, and you cannot expect good results from poor stock. Second.—Rich, well prepared soil. Third.—Frequent and thorough cultivation. A heavy, moist and rich loam is suitable. After highly manuring the ground be sure and work it thoroughly and deep. For early summer use use the early varieties, first starting the plants in hot beds and set them from eighteen inches to two feet apart each way; for winter use plant the late varieties, starting them about the middle of May, and setting the plants from the 15th to the 20th of June; throughout Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio and southern states, later; northern states, earlier. A strong solution of salt water is very effective in destroying the cabbage moth. Tobacco dust, slacked lime or wood ashes are beneficial in removing the cabbage worm. Get our seed if you desire best results.

## Early Jersey Wakefield.

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### The Earliest and Hardest Heading Cabbage Known.

Most gardeners depend upon this variety for the bulk of their crop. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care, consequently none is any better and few as good. Heads are conical, very compact and of excellent quality. Of many kinds that have been originated in this country and Europe, none is better adapted to American cultivation than Early Jersey Wakefield. The plants are exceptionally hardy in nature and endure frost and unfavorable conditions of the soil much better. This is an all-around sort. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Early Winningstadt.

This is an excellent summer cabbage, being one of the best for general use ; is a sure header and very hardy. This cabbage seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than others ; heads regular, conical, very hard and keep well in both summer and winter. Per packet, 5 cents.

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## Late Flat Dutch.

Great pains have been taken to develop and maintain the good qualities which have made this sort so popular, and in it we have a superior strain. A thousand plants can be depended upon to develop nine hundred to a thousand heads of excellent quality, and which will keep a long time. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Improved Mason.

This is one of the very best for fall and winter use, being best in quality of any of the smooth-leaved kinds. Our stock is of the best. The plant is of medium size, few leaves, stem of medium length, head of medium to large size, and without strong flavor. It will certainly give the best of satisfaction and every garden should contain some of this variety. Per packet, 6 cents.

# Celery.

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## CULTURE.

Sow the seeds in shallow boxes or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors, in small rows, so that the plants can be kept free from weeds. See to it that the seed is not covered too deep, and that the seed bed is kept moist, almost wet, as plenty of moisture is essential to obtain satisfactory growth. When the plants are two inches high, thin out and transplant so they will stand about three inches apart, and when four inches high, cut off the tops. This will cause them to grow stocky. The essentials to success are good, rich soil and plenty of water. The proper time for setting is from the middle of June to July. However, much will depend upon the climate and it is that which will bring the plants to maturity during cool, moist weather. In setting, prepare broad trenches about six inches deep and four feet apart, in which the plants should be set about six inches apart, pressing the soil firmly around the roots. When the plants are nearly full grown, they should be "handled," which is done by gathering the leaves and stalks together and drawing the soil up around them to about one-third the height, taking care that none of the dirt lodges between the stalks, as it would likely cause rust or rot. After a few days "handle" again, and so on until the process is complete, and only the tops of the leaves are visible. Following the above directions and using our new improved seeds you will obtain the best results possible.

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## Giant Pascal.

This is an excellent sort for fall and winter use. It blanches quickly to a beautiful white, is very crisp, tender, and of a fine, nutty flavor. Stalks grow broad and thick, and a single plant will develop a large bunch. With rich soil and good culture, good results are assured. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## White Plume.

An extra early and easy-to-grow sort and very desirable for early use. As the plants mature, the inner plants become white and it only needs to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use. Where a fine celery at a minimum amount of labor is the object, this variety will give entire satisfaction. Our seed is fresh. Per packet 6 cents.

# Corn--Sugar and Sweet.

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## CULTURE.

A rich, warm, alluvial soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good ordinary soil if it is deeply and thoroughly cultivated before planting. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until tassels appear.

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### 90-Day Monarch.

This corn is nearly white in color and does not shrivel nearly as much as other varieties. Ears grow large and long on good, stout stalks. The flavor of the corn is excellent and heads the list for canning factories. Per packet, 10 cents.

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### Stowell's Evergreen.

The standard main crop variety, and if planted at the same time with earlier kinds will keep the table supplied until October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining in a condition for use a long time. This is the best known of the late sorts. Per packet 10 cents.

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### Rice Pop Corn.

A very handsome and prolific variety. Ears short, kernels deep, pointed and resembles rice. No variety is superior to this, and it should be grown by every gardener. Per packet, 10 cents.

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## Cucumbers.

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## CULTURE.

In order to obtain the best results enrich with well-rotted manure and plant in hills from four to six feet apart each way, and from fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd thin down to three plants, leaving the strongest to vine. The plants are subject to attack from the striped beetles, and they may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slacked lime. Pick all the fruit off before it gets ripe, as the vines will cease bearing if you don't. Do not pull, but cut the fruit off by cutting the stem, and be careful not to bruise the fruit in any way, for if the skin is broken it will not keep so well.

## Early Russian.

Earliest and hardest, vine most vigorous and productive; fruit three to four inches long, thick and oval at each end. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Improved Long Green.

This is a desirable sort. The fruit grows to be about twelve inches in length, and the young fruit is best for sweet pickles. Be sure you grow this variety. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Extra Long Evergreen.

Beautiful in shape and color and of the finest quality. The fruit is long and of a dark green, with a very white crisp, tender flesh. This is a new sort, developed by careful selection. If you want good results plant this sort. Per packet, 6 cents.

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# Lettuce.

## CULTURE.

Lettuce should be grown very rapidly, and therefore should be sown in rich, thoroughly-prepared soil. For early crops put in hot beds and thin out as is necessary to prevent crowding; keep at a moderate heat, giving it all the air and light possible. For general crops sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground will permit and in drills eighteen inches apart, and as the plants begin to crowd thin down to four inches apart. In this way much longer successions of cuttings can be had from the same ground. Also sow at intervals from two to three weeks apart throughout the summer for a continuous crop. Remember, in this as well as other garden crops, proper cultivation is necessary. Our seeds give best results.

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## Early Prize Head.

This standard kind is one of the best for home gardens. The large, thin leaves are crimped, bright green, tinged with brownish red and are tender; crisp and sweet, forming a large loose head. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Simpson's Early Curled.

This is an early, erect-growing, clustering variety. It may be sown thickly and cut when the plants are very young. The leaves are broad, forming something of a head and is very tender, sweet and well flavored. Very popular in the city markets. Per packet, 6 cents.

## Hanson.

Plants are large, forming a large, flat head, resembling that of cabbage, and so slow to form a seed stalk it often fails to go to seed. The outer leaves are of a bright green and the inner leaves white. This variety is tender and sweet and just the sort for mid-summer use. Be sure you have this stand-by. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Muskmelons.

### CULTURE.

Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six foot apart, and the manure, if used, should be well rotted. If the plants grow very rank the fruit will not be so fine. But by pinching off the ends of the shoots, after they are three feet long, a fruit of better quality can be had. From unhealthy vines and through unfavorable weather, fruit of poor flavor is the result.

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## Early Hackensack.

We offer under this name a very distinct stock. The fruit is medium sized, nearly round, with deep ribs; the flesh is green, very juicy and sweet. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## The Gem.

This is one of the most popular of the basket sorts, and is shipped in large quantities by western growers. The melon is oval, slightly ribbed and densely netted. The flesh is thick, green, sweet and highly flavored. This is a novelty of general popularity and your garden is not complete without it. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Water-melons.

In water-melon culture it is necessary to obtain good, strong vines early in the season, and to obtain these you must form large hills of earth that will drain well. Make the hills eight foot apart each way and use plenty of well-rotted manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil, for if left in a mass the plants will burn out under the hot sun. In these hills plant your seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry. Protect the plants from insect injuries and hasten the growth of them as fast as you can by cultivation and application of liquid manure. We limit our varieties to the two best:

## **Dixie.**

This is a popular sort for new and early markets. The vine is very vigorous and productive: the fruit of nice size, dark color, with mottled green stripes. The rind is thin, the flesh bright red, sweet and tender. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## **Sweetheart.**

This is an introduction of 1894 and has taken the lead as the best shipping melon grown. Vine is vigorous, productive and ripens its fruit early. Fruit is large and oval, very heavy, and uniformly mottled with light green. Rind thin and firm, flesh bright red, firm and very tender, melting and sweet, and retains its quality a long time after pulling. Be sure you have this variety. Per packet, 6 cents.

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# **How to Grow Onions.**

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## **SOIL**

A crop of onions can be grown on any soil that will produce a good crop of corn. On a stiff clay, sand or stony loam, you cannot expect good returns. The black, sandy loam is the proper soil to grow good, firm onions, as on other soils you will get onions of poor quality.

## **MANURING.**

There is no crop in which a liberal amount of manure is more essential than this. If the manure is too rank, you will get soft onions, with too many scallions. Hence it should be of the best quality, well fermented, and thoroughly worked into the soil. Fine, ground bone or a liberal dressing of wood ashes will give most satisfactory results.

## **PREPARATION.**

Remove all the refuse of previous crops, so as to complete the ground before freezing in the fall. Use manure to the extent of fifty loads per acre and plow under, cutting a narrow furrow so as to thoroughly mix the soil and manure. In the spring cultivate and thoroughly drag the soil with heavy harrow for large amounts, or in beds with hand rakes, until the ground is perfectly fine and soft.

## **SOWING THE SEED.**

First—Get good, bright seed. Second—Sow as soon as the ground can be gotten ready, and it can be best done with a hand drill. Sow the seed a half-inch in depth. The quantity of seed depends very much upon the fertility of the soil. Remember, light seeding will give returns of larger onions than thick seeding. Use a drill with a roller

attachment, if possible, so as to press the soil firmly to the seed. Four to five pounds of seed is sufficient to seed an acre. The drills should be about sixteen inches apart.

### **CULTIVATION.**

As soon as the plants are up enough to distinguish the rows, hoe by skimming the surface. Hoe again in a few days, this time close up to the plants, after which weeding should begin. The weeder should remove the weeds and stir the soil around the plants. At the next weeding the plants should be thinned to eight to ten to the foot, and in a week or ten days hoe again, and again in two weeks, after which the plants can be left to mature. As soon as the tops die, gather the onions into rows and leave to cure. When dry, cut the tops off about one inch above the bulb and store away for the winter, or until you are ready to market them.

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### **Large Red Wethersfield.**

This is the standard red variety and a most popular kind for the general market, besides being one of the best keepers of general cultivation, and especially the best variety for poor, dry soils. It is fine grained and strongly flavored. Your garden is not complete until you have a bed of this variety. Our seed will please you. Per packet, 6 cents.

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### **Mammoth Silver King.**

An enormous flat onion, very much like the white Italian, only larger; a little later and better keeper, making it better suited for fall and winter market and use. Skin silvery white, flesh pure white and of mild flavor. Price per packet, 6 cents.

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## **Parsnips.**

### **CULTURE.**

They do best in a rich, deep, sandy soil, but will give good results on any soil that is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Avoid fresh manure, as it is apt to cause the roots to become coarse and ill-shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible, in drills two feet apart and half an inch deep, pressing the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin to five or six plants to the foot. We offer only one variety.

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### **Crown.**

Roots white, very tender, with a smooth, clear skin, sweet and nicely flavored, very desirable. Per packet, 6 cents.

# Peppers.

The culture of the pepper is like that of cabbage, except after they have been reset, if you work guano or hen dung into the surface soil around the plant where the plants are about six inches high it will increase the product and improve the quality.

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## Bell Pepper.

This variety is a vast improvement on the Mountain Sweet. The plant is vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. Fruit is large, cylindrical, with thick, mild flesh; of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles. Is of bright red color when ripe. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Cayenne.

This is a late sort, having a long, slim pointed pod, and when ripe is of a bright red color; is extremely strong and pungent. Per packet, 6 cents.

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# Peas.

## CULTURE.

For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crops a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil should be avoided, as these conditions cause a very rank growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas. Such soil causes uneven maturing of the early sorts. Sow as early as possible for early use, using the early sorts. As a rule you get better results by comparatively early sowing of all sorts. If you desire large, well-matured fruit seed your peas in trenches three to six inches deep, covered about two inches deep. When the plants get to be five or six inches high fill in the trenches level with the surface. This will secure deep rooting, preventing mildew and prolonging bearing. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use, for if only a few pods ripen the plants will not only cease to bear, but the small pods will cease their growth. Try our improved varieties.

## Everbearing.

This is an early maturing variety, and continues to bear a long time. Vine stout and grows about eighteen inches high, bearing at the top six to ten large pods. If these are removed as soon as they mature, the plant will throw out at the base of the stem of each leaf a branch, which will bear, thus prolonging the bearing season. The peas are large, wrinkled, cook quickly, are tender and of a fine flavor. Per packet, 10 cents.

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## Telephone Peal.

This is a very fine, second early pea, which has proved to be valuable. Vines grow vigorous to about four feet in height, with large leaves, produces an abundance of very large pods filled with immense peas, which are tender, sweet and of an excellent flavor. Our stock of seeds is prolific and of careful selection. Per packet, 10 cents.

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## Earliest Of All.

This is the earliest smooth pea known and grows from two to two and a half feet high, unbranching. It bears many long pods, which are filled with medium-sized, bright green peas, which are very delicious. Being very early it matures its crop at once and is very valuable. Per packet, 10 cents.

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## Radish.

Cultivated chiefly for its roots, although the seeds can be used in salads and green pods for pickles. For home garden sow in loose, rich soil as early in the spring as is possible to work the soil. Put the seeds in rows about eight inches apart and seed one to two inches apart in row. Cover half an inch deep and look carefully after the watering and airing. If the bed is a good one the radishes will be ready for use in two or three weeks. We offer only the most desirable varieties of excellent stock.

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## Early Long Scarlet.

This small-topped sort is about six inches long, grows half out of the ground and is one of the stand-bys. It continues brittle and

tender until July. The roots are uniform, bright red in color; flesh white and very crisp. Per packet, 6 cents.

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### White Strasburg.

This variety grows very large and the roots can be used quite young, thus covering a long season. The mature roots are from four to five inches long and about two inches thick and very white. The flesh is exceedingly crisp, tender and very white. Per packet, 6 cents

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### White China—Winter Radish.

This variety is pure white, about one foot long and two to three inches thick and tapering regularly to the tip. The flesh is crisp, sweet and tender and keeps well through the winter. Sow the seed in drills eighteen inches apart and thin to four inches apart in rows. Give frequent cultivation and sow about the last of July or first of August. By all means grow this variety. Per packet, 6 cents.

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### Hubbard Squash.

This is the best general variety known to culture, and the best of winter squashes. Flesh of a bright orange, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps perfectly good throughout the winter. Boils or bakes dry and is esteemed by some to excel sweet potatoes. Our customers can plant our seed in perfect confidence that they have the pure stock. Cultivate the same as melons, and when gathering be careful not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, and thus prevent any possible decay. Always plant during settled warm weather and thus avoid possible chances of plants becoming frosted. Per packet, 6 cents.

# Tomatoes.

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We challenge comparison of our stock with any offered.

## CULTURE.

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Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over rich soil, and success depends very much upon securing a rapid, vigorous growth during the early part of the season. Sow the seed in hot beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, at a time beyond danger of frosts. When the plants have four leaves transplant in shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them four or five inches apart. Give plenty of air and endeavor to secure as strong and vigorous a plant as possible, as a slight check in the plant's growth will check its productiveness. Transplant carefully and cultivate as long as vines will permit, and by tying them to trellises or stakes the tomatoes will prove much nicer.

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## Improved Trophy.

We offer our Improved Trophy as a sort whose large, strong growing, vigorous and productive vines are very large, very solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful; deep, rich, red fruit and will please the most exacting. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Ponderosa.

This is the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our stock of seed is surpassed by none. The vines are vigorous and productive. Fruit round or apple-shaped, very large, very deep red and astonishingly heavy. A sure cropper and most excellent for table use and canning purposes. Every garden should have this variety. Per packet, 6 cents.

# Turnips.

No farmer can sow a more remunerative seed than turnip seed. Sow early for summer use and about the middle of July for winter use. Sow broadcast and keep free from weeds.

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## Early Purple.

This early variety is a great favorite for table use. Form flat, of medium size; color purple to dark red above ground and white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few and upright. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## White Flat Dutch.

This is a second excellent sort for table use; flat in form, white in color; is sweet and tender and very desirable for cooking. Per packet, 6 cents.

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# Beans.

## CULTURE.

No crop responds to good soil and cultivation better than beans. The soil should be a light, rich, well-drained loam, which was manured for the previous crop. For if too rank a manure is used it is apt to cause the plant to run too much to vine. Beans are extremely sensitive to both cold and wet weather, and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become warm and dry. The best returns will result from planting in drills two to three feet apart and six inches apart in hills of two to three beans. Until they begin to bloom they should have frequent, shallow cultivation; but after blooming avoid cultivation, as cutting the roots will cause the bloom to fall and cut off the crop. Remember, not to cultivate deep at any time. Do not try to make the seed bed loose after the crop is planted. Plant the seed about two inches deep. Try our most popular and improved varieties:

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## Golden Wax.

The best wax bean in cultivation and is unequaled by any other of the wax type. The pods are long, straight, broad and of a golden yellow, very fleshy and wax like, with short, green points, cooking quickly as snaps, shelling well when green, and of best quality when

used either way. The beans are of medium size, white, more or less covered with two shades of purplish red. Per packet, 12 cents.

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### Davis Wax.

This is a most hardy and productive sort. All the pods are very long, white and very handsome. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing near the center many clusters, some of which extend above the foliage. When the pods are young they are brittle, crisp and tender. The dry beans are clear white, kidney shaped and excellent for baking. This is an excellent canning sort, and does not discolor. Per packet, 12 cents.

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### King Lima.

Vine very vigorous and productive. Pods are of large size, filled with immense white beans of the finest quality. It will bear sooner if not more than two vines are left to grow on the pole. Per packet, 12 cents.

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### Dwarf White Lima.

The plants are very uniformly dwarf and enormously productive. Single plants under favorable conditions will yield from 200 to 300 pods. The pods are large and contain beans of a most excellent quality. Those who grow this quality once will do so again. Per packet, 12 cents.

# Flower Seeds.

Nothing brightens the dreary days of the housewife, or beautifies the desolate corners so completely as the beautiful flowers. Have you a flower bed or garden? If not, you should have, and for a small sum you can have a nice flower bed along the walk in the yards or in the house pot plants that give cheer to all. Don't let the summer pass without some flowers. Look carefully over our list; we have none but what you want.

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## Alyssum.

Sweet, flowers pure white in racemes, useful in all kinds of bouquets. Hardy annual; grows one foot high. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Asters.

The aster family is divided into numerous varieties, all of which are handsome and worthy of cultivation. We have the finest colors mixed. Per packet, 12 cents.

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## Balsam.

Known as the "Lady Slipper"; is very greatly improved and has an abundance of beautiful flowers; grows one to two feet high. Per packet, 12 cents.

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## Cannas Mixed.

Stately, ornamental plants, very desirable for bedding outdoors, while they produce clusters of large flowers of most intense and brilliant colors. Tender perennial, two to six feet high. Store roots in cellar in winter. Nothing exceeds them in beauty. Per packet, 12 cents.

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## Carnations "D" Mixed.

These are an indispensable feature in every collection of house or conservatory plants. Their wide range of color, perfectly shaped and highly-perfumed flowers with long stems, class them among the very best for cut flowers, etc. The plants can be grown in the open during the summer, where they will flower as profusely as when grown in pots in the house. Per packet, 12 cents.

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## Myosotis.

This flower bears in clusters of star-shaped blooms. It thrives well in the shade or open. Border very deep blue and early blooming. Per packet, 12 cents.

## Ricinus.

Tall, majestic plants for lawns; with leaves of glossy green, brown hue and long spikes of scarlet and green prickly fruit; makes quick growth in rich soil; an annual, six to ten feet high. The leaves form its beauty and measure about thirty inches across. Mixed varieties per packet, 6 cents.

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## Dahlias "D" Mixed.

These are most beautiful for fall blooming. The flowers are very attractive and pretty of form. After they stop blooming dig up the bulbs and store in cellar and reset in the spring. Be sure you have Dahlias. Per packet, 20 cents.

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## Hollyhock Mixed.

This flower in its present improved form ranks with the Dahlias in beauty and for a background to the garden, there is no plant so useful. Hardy perennial, five feet high. Per packet, 12 cents.

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## Larkspur Mixed.

The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants for large gardens; is a hardy annual, ten inches high. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Nasturtiums Dwarf.

A very beautiful, sweet, varied-colored flower; a very desirable flower for both yard and garden. Be sure of this variety. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Pansies Mixed.

These lovely flowers are favorites with all, not only for modest brilliancy and variety of colors, but for the durability of their bloom. Choicest mixed, per packet, 15 cents.

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## Petunia.

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always render them popular. The seed we offer is of careful hybridization, and can be depended upon to give a large portion of double flowers. Per packet, 15 cents.

## Phlox Mixed.

For masses of separate colors or for cutting for bouquets they are unsurpassed. They begin flowering about July 1st and continue until frost. It is very fine for bed borders. Per packet, 15 cents.

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## Sweet William.

For display this flower has few equals. The seed can be sown in early spring and will bloom the following summer, or if sown in August will make fine blooming plants for spring. Perennial eighteen to twenty inches high. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Sweet Peas Mixed.

These should be planted along wire fences, or if planted in beds they should be staked. The flowers of many are very sweet scented, and should be picked off freely so the vines will continue to bloom. They make beautiful table bouquets. Per packet, 6 cents.

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## Verbena Mixed.

This is unexcelled as a flower for massing in beds on the lawn. In the varieties you find every color except yellow. If sown in May they will bloom in August. By starting in house pots in the winter they will bloom sooner; is a perennial trailer, a foot high. All colors, per packet, 12 cents.

NOTE.—We pay all mail charges on our seeds. Our prices are lower than those of other houses, where customers pay these charges. And no order for farm or garden seeds is too large or small to receive our careful attention.

# Read What Others Say

El Paso, Ill., Jan. 10, 1903.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Burroughs Bros. are engaged in corn raising near here with the special object of procuring high-grade seed corn. In this we believe they have been very successful, and we think them well qualified for the work, as well as courteous and obliging gentlemen. We think their representations in regard to their seed corn may be accepted by their customers.

Respectfully,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,  
El Paso, Ill.

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Freeport, Ill., Dec. 23, 1902.

Burroughs Bros., El Paso, Ill.

DEAR SIR—It is with the greatest of pleasure that I can say a few words in the way of a recommendation of what I have seen in your big seed corn dry house during a recent visit at your place. You surely have very fine seed corn, and by your system of drying the corn cannot fail to secure the very best results in planting. Never have I seen so much lovely seed corn as you have in store, and I feel confident that all who are fortunate enough to buy some for their planting will be much pleased with the results. Wishing you success I beg to remain

Yours truly,

C. C. SHOEMAKER,  
Manufacturer of incubators and brooders.

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Washington, Ill., Dec. 5, 1902.

Burroughs Bros., El Paso, Ill.

DEAR SIR—The pure-bred seed corn I bought of you was fine. I got the finest stand from your seed I ever had, and it yielded one-third more per acre than the "World's Fair" corn, which is the leading kind here. Men who buy your seed will make a profitable investment. Thanking you for your good treatment, I am

Yours truly,

J. M. HARTLEY.

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Rutland, Ill., June 3, 1902.

Burroughs Bros., El Paso, Ill.

DEAR SIR—The pure-bred seed corn I ordered of you came O. K., and I must say that I was highly pleased, and far better than I expected. From it I obtained the best stand of corn I ever had. And the neighbors and friends, for whom I ordered seed of you, gained the finest stands they ever saw, and all were well pleased.

Yours respectfully,

F. H. JACKSON.

Rutland, Ill., Dec. 2, 1902.

Burroughs Bros., El Paso, Ill.

DEAR SIRs—I have harvested the finest crop of yellow corn from the seed I got of you I ever raised. You have the ideal corn for the farmer, and I am sure you are artists in breeding corn, as I believe you understand what the farmer needs for profit. My corn made fifteen to twenty bushels per acre more than neighbors who planted common sorts. I can recommend any farmer to trust their order with your firm.

Yours truly,

F. H. JACKSON.

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Richards, Mo., Nov. 10, 1902.

Burroughs Bros., El Paso, Ill.

DEAR SIRs—The pure-bred seed corn I got of you last spring proved a grand investment, as I have harvested the largest and best crop I ever raised. It is far superior to any in the country around me. Good corn is what the farmer needs, and you surely have it. With best regards I am yours truly,

JOS. R. YOUNG,  
Breeder of Poland-China hogs.

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Pinkneyville, Ill., Dec. 12, 1902.

Burroughs Bros., El Paso, Ill.

DEAR SIRs—The pure seed corn I bought of you last spring came O. K. in good condition. I was highly pleased. Your pure-bred corn is what every farmer should have.

Yours truly,

W. B. KING.

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El Paso, Ill., Jan. 5, 1903.

TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC—We take pleasure in saying that our personal acquaintance with the firm of Burroughs Bros., seed corn growers and breeders, enables us to recommend them to the public, believing you will find them entirely trustworthy, and the stock they offer the public to be of the best. You can make no mistake in buying your farm and garden seeds of them. Signed,

A. M. CAVAN & CO.,  
Leading real estate and law firm of El Paso, Ill. Southern office,  
West Point, Miss.





